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learn about the "stomates" of Marchantia. But really there is far more to commend than to condemn, and the book will doubtless, by its very clearness and simplicity, prove itself one of the most satisfactory of beginners' botanies.

GEORGE D. FULLER

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Human Body and Health—Intermediate. By ALVIN DAVISON. New York: American Book Co., 1909. Pp. 223. Illustrated. \$0.50.

Professor Davison says in the preface: "An effort has been made to present in this book the subject of personal and public health in such a way as to appeal to the interest of boys and girls, and fix in their minds the essentials of right living. Knowing anatomy and physiology is of little value to our young folks unless it helps them to practice intelligently in their daily lives the teachings of hygiene and sanitation." This is an admirable statement of the motive that should govern the teaching of physiology and hygiene in the elementary school.

This volume marks a distinct advance over the school textbooks that have been in general use; but the author has not carried the reform far enough. If the description of anatomical structures, functions of organs, and statements regarding the effects of tobacco and alcohol had been condensed still further to make room for a more complete treatment of the cause and the prevention of disease, and the means of increasing vitality, the book would be even more valuable.

The treatment is clear and interesting, the illustrations are numerous and exceptionally good, and the material on hygiene and sanitation is very well chosen.

Physiology and Hygiene for Young People. By ROBERT EADIE AND ANDREW EADIE. New York: Scribner, 1909. Pp. vii+353. Illustrated.

This volume belongs to the group of new school books on physiology and hygiene in which an attempt is made to connect the essential facts of physiology with the everyday life of children. With the better training of teachers in this subject and the advent of the "reformed" textbooks there is reason to expect that children will acquire useful knowledge and real interest in matters of health and right living.

This volume is very attractive, the material is well selected, and the illustrations are very good, particularly those in color. The most important points to be remembered are given due emphasis in a well-arranged summary at the end of every chapter.

A list of simple experiments described in the last chapter will prove helpful in teaching the application of the principles of elementary physiology.

Simple measures are described for the treatment of accidents "before the doctor comes." The material in this section is well selected and clearly presented, except the procedure recommended for use in drowning accidents, which is one requiring too much time and which for that reason would rarely prove successful.